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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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EARLESS EZEKIEL EADS.

A Freak of Nature, Born Earless — His Hair Was Fleshed.

Ezekiel Eads, who died in Greene county, N. Y., in the spring of 1885, was surely a fit subject for a dime museum, even though he never descended to that level, says the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register. Strictly speaking, Eads was in several respects a most remarkable creature. He was born without ears, not even having apertures where the ears should have been. His deformity, sad as it was, may be said to have been partly alleviated by the curious construction of the inner portion of his head, which enabled him to hear common conversation through his mouth.

When addressed he would instantly open his mouth and readily give answers to interrogations put to him in an ordinary tone of voice. But Ezekiel's lack of ears was not his only distinction. He had a heavy crop of black hair spotted with white, the spots themselves being in exact shape of human ears, feet, hands, etc. When he was quite a small boy it was noticed that his black hair was interspersed with oddly shaped spots of white, which, however, did not take on their distinctive shapes until he had passed his fifteenth year.

When Mr. Eads died he left one son, aged forty-five, whose hair was as black as coal, not a single gray hair being discernible, and another son, thirteen years of age, whose hair was as gray as that of a man of seventy.

A Mountainous Island.

The island of Formosa is about two hundred and seventy miles long and one hundred and forty wide. Ranges of mountains extend from the center to the southern portion. Some of the peaks are quite lofty, Mount Morrison being twelve thousand feet high, and all are volcanic. Every little while there is a rumble in the center of one of the peaks and the whole island is convulsed. The climate is favorable to such disturbances, the thermometer rarely getting below forty degrees.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES.

Some of the Appalling Disasters That Have Visited Japan.

Earthquakes are of so frequent occurrence in Japan that they are looked upon as a matter of course, and unless they are accompanied with a serious loss of life and destruction of property, the outside world hears little of them. Some of the earliest Japanese traditions, says Harper's Weekly, are of extremely destructive earthquakes, and many fanciful tales are told of those which happened previous to the times of trustworthy historical records. But there are many authentic records of earthquakes which destroyed whole cities. The most serious of these disturbances in recent times was that of 1855, when, in Yedo, which was the center of the quake, 14,241 dwelling-houses and 1,649 fireproof storehouses were overturned. In the last days of the past October there was a very serious earthquake about Gifu and Nagoya, and there was great loss of life and property. There were slight earthquakes on Sunday, October 25th, and these continued with increasing severity until the morning of the following Friday. During the last two days of the quake, 363 distinct shocks were felt and recorded. At Gifu the houses tumbled down and caught fire, and those people not caught in the ruins fled to the country and the hills; but in nearly every house it is reported that one or more unfortunate victim was caught. How great the loss of life has been has not yet been reported, but enough is known to place the loss at several thousands. When the first shock was felt at Gifu the up and down trains on the Takaido railway were just meeting. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and the people on the train thought that there had been a collision. On looking out of the windows, however, they saw the station in ruins, and the water in a neighboring pond dashing violently from side to side. As the shocks continued, cracks in the earth were observed two or three feet wide, opening and closing. The shipping in the various harbors was very much injured, and one ship which recently arrived at San Francisco reported that when seventy miles at sea a violent shock was felt, the sea was lashed into a foam, the waves broke over the decks, and the maintopmast and crosstrees were lost. These disturbances at sea have been very common in previous earthquakes, and several times great ships in Japanese ports have had great difficulty in weathering such unaccustomed conditions.

ANIMALS LOVE THE WEED.

A Mare and Colt That Will Chew All the Tobacco They Can Get.

The claim set forth from time immemorial by tobacco haters, that no animal would touch the weed, that even the hog felt above it, seems destined to receive a serious setback. Eugene Russell, a farmer living on the Post Bay road near Lake Ontario, is the owner of a mare and colt that are extremely fond of tobacco. The mare formed the habit long before the birth of the colt, and in the case of the youngster the appetite seems to have been inherited. Three years ago Mr. Russell decided that he would cure the mare of her habit, and to do so he gave her two pounds of fine cut which she devoured with relish. This not fazing her a bit he tried leaf tobacco, of which he is a producer in a small way. After stowing away a quantity of this she showed symptoms of distress. She was dizzy, and wanted to lie down and think over her sins, about as a small boy might have wanted to do under similar circumstances. This settled her, as far as the plain leaf was concerned. She has never tasted it since, though fine cut touches the spot the same as ever it did.

This was not long previous to the birth of the colt, and the little fellow exhibited almost from the first the "hankering" for a chew. It was bestowed while he was yet at nurse, and from that day to this both animals will follow any stranger all over the lot who has the smell of tobacco about his clothes. The colt, strange to say, was not affected by the mother's aversion to natural leaf but loves that even better than fine cut and masticates all of either that is forthcoming. Both animals are beauties, and no healthier are to be found in horseflesh in these parts. Mr. Russell says he thinks the use of tobacco has kept them from having intestinal worms, which so often distress horses and injure their digestion. The mare is now eleven years old and the colt is over two.

A Sensible Arrangement.

An Englishman who, after grumbling about his native country for more than half a lifetime, at last made up his mind to emigrate to New Zealand, was asked why he chose that far away part of the world for a place of residence.

"Why," said he, "it is because nature has made a much better arrangement of the seasons there than it has here."

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? Why, it's a great mistake of nature, as anyone must see, to have the cold weather come in the winter and hot weather in the summer. How delicious it must be to have it hot in December, now, which is the cold, freezing season, and what a blessing to get bracing cold in July when everybody needs it! Now, that's the way they have it in New Zealand, and that's what I call a sensible arrangement of the seasons!"—Youth's Companion.

JESSE JAMES' BRAIN.

Secretly Removed in a Very Skillful Manner.

How the Doctors Outwitted the Dead Desperado's Watchful Mother and Left No Traces of Their Work.

"A great many things have been written about Jesse James, and at times it has seemed to me as if the papers were taxing their readers severely with their tireless efforts to preserve a strained interest in the career of the great highwayman," said a prominent citizen of northwest Missouri to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter the other day. "A certain little post-orbit incident has never found its way into the press, however, and the reason, no doubt, is that it has been kept an inviolate secret among the few who were given an opportunity to know about it, for fear of bringing trouble on those who were responsible for it. The facts are simply these: While Mrs. Samuels, the mother of Jesse James, was watching like a lynx every incident connected with the arrangements for conveying the dead desperado from St. Joseph the day after his death to her farm near Kearney, where he was to be buried, a number of enterprising physicians quietly removed his brain and put it in a jar of alcohol, in which condition it is now exhibited, labeled or unlabeled, at one of the St. Joseph medical colleges.

"As soon as I heard of the shooting of Jesse James," continued the narrator, "I boarded a train and went to St. Joseph. The excitement was something remarkable. The town was full of witnesses, officers and idlers from Kansas City, Omaha and from towns two hundred and three hundred miles away, all bent on seeing the great highwayman and the house in which he was shot. One of the first persons on hand was Mrs. Samuels, Jesse's mother. You know she is a woman from whom the boys inherited much of their aggressiveness. She is a general in petticoats. Nothing escapes her and she is everywhere at the same time. The sheriff from Kansas City—I think his name was Timberlake—was to her a special object of aversion, and it was probably due to this antipathy, which to a certain extent compelled her to rely with more confidence upon the St. Joseph authorities, that the doctors owed their golden opportunity to perform the operation that sent the highwayman braineless to his grave. Kansas City was green with envy that St. Joseph should have obtained the notoriety of Jesse James' fatal taking-off, and Timberlake was anxious to save as much for the town as he could by giving orders to have the body sent there for identification, so as to make business for the Kansas City hotels and draw crowds of curious people from St. Joseph. Mrs. Samuels did not quite see it in that light, nor did she comprehend Timberlake's motive. To her his arbitrary orders appeared in the light of a malignant persecution of her son even after death, and she set herself to watch and thwart him at every turn. The St. Joseph authorities were just as anxious to prolong the attending scenes to their full capacity of profit in their own town, and for this reason naturally acted in complete accord and sympathy with the anguished old lady. While she was watching the movements of the Kansas City crowd to guard against surprises the chief of police of St. Joseph had her permission to prepare the body for removal. One thing, however, that the old lady was particularly set on was that no post-mortem examination should be made, and this the police authorities promised in good faith. Just how those doctors managed it is more than I can say, but there in a jar on a shelf in a glass office case, was the bandit's brain, the spot where the bullet had entered being easily distinguishable by the suffusion of blood.

"The doctor who pointed it out to me was a personal friend," the gentleman went on, "and he laughed slyly when I asked him how he had accomplished it. He invited me to go with him where Jesse lay dead in his coffin, and as I looked at his face I endeavored to discover the marks of the scapel, but in vain. When we were out of the room, I asked him how the brain was removed without leaving a trace of the knife, and he then told me that the scalp had been cut across the back part of the head and drawn forward over the brow, leaving the skull exposed to the action of the saw. The top of the skull was carefully sawed and the brain was removed. The scalp was then drawn back into its place over the cap of the skull, and when Mrs. Samuels next gazed upon the pale face of her son his appearance was not altered in the least, but his brain was in a glass jar. That is now nearly ten years ago. I never again heard my friend, the doctor, refer to the matter, nor has any other person ever spoken of it to me, which shows how jealously the secret has been kept."

Sir Arnold's Supply of Stamps.

Apropos of the recent visit of Sir Edwin Arnold in Chicago, the following may be interesting to his scores of admirers: "To a friend calling on Sir Edwin the latter remarked in course of the conversation that he had had no occasion while in America to purchase a postage stamp. Being interrogated on this point, the famous poet said that he received numerous letters from people asking his advice, etc. He made it a rule to answer the ladies only, and as all letters contained return postage he was kept constantly supplied.

WILL HANG ON TO FORMOSA.

The Chinese Not Particularly Anxious to Cede It to Great Britain.

The Chinese may not be so willing to cede Formosa to Great Britain as the English accounts from Pacific waters allege, because the diplomatists of the Celestial empire will want to know of some good and sufficient reason why the sacrifice should be made. Where China is exposed to Russian aggression British ironclads cannot reach, and the few battalions that could reach the scene of action could not affect the issue. It is a strange thing that the Russians cannot covet a desert country scantily peopled by a few tribes of nomads without violating all the sanctities, whereas the British can bargain for a fertile island of fifteen thousand square miles with three millions of inhabitants without incurring any odium whatever. It is something like the old story of the one man that might steal a cow and the other that durst not look over a hedge. Formosa would be a valuable acquisition to the British empire in the long run, but its possession would involve one or two hateful incidents to which John Bull would have to reconcile his conscience as he best knows how. There are barbarous races in the interior of the island over whom the Chinese have never acquired control, and who would probably be exterminated in the process of civilizing. That preliminary being accomplished, British capital and Chinese labor would make the land as rich as the best province in China. It is thought that there is a great mineral wealth to be had there. The cession of Formosa to England would be a parallel case to that of Cyprus, and the value of the consideration involved would be just as difficult to estimate. The Turkish empire, however, hangs more loosely together than the Chinese. Its statesmen are more accustomed to sacrifices of territory. The Chinese have not been reconciled to the loss of their nominal sovereignty in Annam from which they derived no benefit. From Formosa their revenue is considerable, and the riddle they have to solve is, what material advantage is to be gained by cession to the British? The Turks might have lost Cyprus to the Russians or the Greeks if Great Britain had not interfered, but the Chinese can retain Formosa probably as long as they can hold Peking. It is not menaced by Russia, and to throw it away in exchange for the doubtful benefit of an English alliance would be an act of headlong generosity, such as need not be expected.

A BIG STUMP.

A Typical California Giant Tree—Three Growths from the Stump.

Long before the advent of the white man in California forest fires raged, and from recent discoveries it is probable that giant trees were thus destroyed in comparison to which our much lauded sequoias and redwoods of the present are but saplings. In 1846 Commodore Apetsby Catesby Jones, United States navy, established a small sawmill in Mill valley for the purpose of getting out lumber, there being no sawmills in operation on the coast at the time, relates the California Fruit Grower. A few remnants of this old mill still remain, the locality being six miles from Sausalito, on the North Pacific Coast railway. Close by this mill there can to-day be plainly traced the outlines of a tree destroyed by fire, perhaps ages ago. The stump still measures fifty-two feet in diameter, and from appearances perhaps once measured fully sixty feet.

Around this mammoth stump had grown immense trees, which were cut and used in the sawmill in 1849. Since then a third growth has been made, the sight of which would make glad the heart of any lumberman. The stump was measured by Edward A. T. Gallagher, the pioneer, who lost his reputation for veracity in 1849, when his description of the sequoias of California was published in the eastern papers, in which the statement was made that his employes had driven a wagon and a yoke of oxen through a prostrate tree that was burned hollow, and they would drive one hundred feet and "gee off", and out through a knot hole. At the time the statement was made that he had felled a tree seventeen feet in diameter, and had used the hollow of one that was standing in which to stable thirteen head of horses.

CANNIBAL IRON WORKERS.

The Fan Tribe of Africa Smelt Ore and Thus Make Money.

A gentleman, for thirty years a missionary to the Fan tribe of Africa, has presented to the university of Pennsylvania one of the most important archæological collections ever made. The Fans are the powerful race of cannibals mentioned by Du Chaillu as the ruling people of the equatorial region. The collection shows a considerable degree of civilization and high mechanical skill, especially in metal work. Native iron, it seems, is plentiful, lies near the surface and is smelted by simply building a fire over the exposed ore. A very queer-looking bellows is used, and is said to be effective. The iron hammers weigh about twenty-five pounds, but the anvils, strange to say, are of stone.

The Fans are the only people in equatorial Africa who have a currency, and they are strong monometalists. The money is of iron, wrought into pieces resembling rusty hairpins with flat heads. They are put up in bundles of ten, and a hundred bundles is the market price of a wife.

IN THE BOOK WORLD.

THE family of Gen. U. S. Grant have received $114,858.20 in royalties on the general's autibiography.

HOPES are entertained that the late George Bancroft's library can be purchased for the Newberry public library of Chicago.

IN the sleepy little town of Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, Eng., is an ancient library in which all the books are chained to the shelves.

THE constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence have been translated into Hebrew and Jewish-German for distribution among the Russian Jews in New York and elsewhere.

A DAILY newspaper published in South Africa in the English language has just entered the forty-seventh year of its existence. The paper is the Natal Witness, published in Pietermaritzburg.

THE smallest book ever printed is a volume a little over an inch square, which contains the whole of Dante's "La Divina Commedia" with illustrations. This was one of the treasures recently presented to the Drexel institute by Mr. Childs.

GREAT is the German appreciation of Shakespeare. A cheap edition of his works brought out by the Weimar Shakespeare society has had a sale 10,000 copies in six months. It is said that such a sale is an almost unprecedented event in the German book market.

PEOPLE OF INTEREST.

THE Rothschilds annually give 100,000 francs to deserving persons who have difficulty in paying their rents.

MR. GLADSTONE sat on the same bench at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, and says of the grand old man who has gone that "his place can hardly be filled."

ARCHIBALD FORBES, who is declared to have made $100,000 by his lectures in Australia and New Zealand, says that "in America it takes you a year to get your name up, a year to make your pile and a year to fizzle out."

M BUSHA, a Quebec fisherman, has sold his wife to M. Chapeau, a neighbor, for a spot cash sum and with no warranty asked or given. The lady, Mme. Busha, was quite agreeable to be traded off, though she rather kicked against the price being too low.

MR. CHARLES VILLIERS, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday in England, had been in parliament just three years when Victoria ascended the throne. He was an important figure in British public life forty years ago, though but little of his fame has descended to the present generation.

LATEST FAIR NOTES.

THE Blue Grass league, of Iowa, embracing the southwestern counties of the state, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the exposition.

HON. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, according to present plans, will deliver the oration dedicatory of the Columbian Exposition buildings, on October 12, 1892.

THE fine geological collection made by the late Prof. Worthen, state geologist of Illinois, will form part of the Illinois exhibit at the exposition. The State World's Fair board has purchased it for $8,000.

THE United States Potters' association has applied for 20,000 square feet in the manufactures building, and announces its intention of making an exhibit that will not be surpassed by any showing made by the famed potteries of Europe.

THE Chamber of Commerce at Salt Lake City, U. T., and the national commissioners and lady managers of the territory have circulated a petition asking that the legislature appropriate $100,000 in aid of an exhibit at the world's fair.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

UNDRESSED kid gloves may be cleansed by washing them in naphtha. Wash on the hands and hang them out in the air to dry.

FOR earache, with which little children often suffer, lay upon the ear a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar.

WHEN celery is brought home, if not wanted immediately, it should be wrapped in a wet cloth. An hour before dinner put into cold water, then clean and arrange on a celery dish.

CAULIFLOWER should be tied up in a net or a piece of white mosquito netting when boiling, and served with rich strong butter. Boil twenty minutes. Look carefully through this vegetable for worms just the color of the stalk.

WAYS OF FASHION.

SLIPPERS and stockings of the same shade as the gown are the correct style for the woman who wants to be well dressed from top to toe.

BLUE is a favorite color for evening and dinner wear, and ranges in shade from the soft turquoise tints to rich corn flower and royal blues.

JEWELED belts and those made of gold and silver are popular for house gowns. They do not fit snugly, and should present the effect of catching up draperies in order to be really effective.

AN old fashion, which is revived, is that of wearing a chain to which is attached a gold pencil-case. When not in use the end of the pencil is pushed inside of the dress, between two of the buttons.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 7, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

(New York Press).

TARIFF PICTURES.

Steel billets have been selling at $20 69 per ton in London. With the duty of $8 96 added, in accordance with the Cleveland theory, they would cost here $29 65 per ton. As a matter of fact, when the London price was $20 69, the Pittsburg price was $22 50.

This is cheaper than English billets could have been sold in Pittsburg with transportation charges added, even if they had been free of duty.

On Sunday morning last the stage from San Andreas to Sheep Ranch was stopped about five miles out of San Andreas by a single masked man, who shot without warning, killing Miss Rodersino, and shooting the driver, Raggio, through the body, probably fatally. The messenger, Tovey, who was guarding a large treasure on board, escaped injury, as did also a lady passenger. The messenger jumped from the stage and the highwayman escaped. The stage was riddled with shot. The country is being scoured in search of the villian.

Mrs. Juana Neil, of California, has been placed in charge of the woman's department established by two leading life insurance companies of New York city, at an annual salary of $10,000. Nearly all life insurance companies have ignored or discriminated against women. This movement makes them eligible to all the advantages of these protective agencies. Mrs. Neil's position gives her the organization of the work in the Pacific coast States, which involves filling a hundred places with women of ability.

"Politics," is the name of a new eight page weekly published in San Francisco under the management of Charles H. Arnold, who is also its editor.—It is devoted to Republican politics, and if it can work a reform in the party in that city, and make it half-way respectable it will have filled a "long felt want." Each number will be graced by a portrait of some distinguished Republican. Issued every Saturday at $3 a year, or $1 50 for the campaign.

A young man named James Davidson, of Bloomfield, Sonoma county, committed suicide in San Francisco on Sunday last. He had sold his ranch and was to receive his pay on a certain day but the purchaser refused to pay for it, or give up the ranch.—This made him despondent. The Probate Court will probably see that the ranch is paid for.

Assemblyman Bruner, of Sacramento, has been arrested on a charge of soliciting a bribe during the session of the Legislature last Winter, and was taken before Judge Coffey, of San Francisco, who fixed his bonds at $5,000, which amount was deposited in cash and Bruner released.—Bruner will find his Legislative experience is costing him dearly.

Jules de Lamotte, of 311 Pine street, San Francisco, was arrested by the customes officers on the Pier at New York the other day on landing from a steamer from Liverpool, for smuggling jewelry, of which he had enough to stock a small store. San Francisco seems to be doing a land office business in smuggling.

Recuperating.

The Winters Express, we are pleased to note, is out in good shape again, after its recent "shake up," and from its columns we notice the town is fast recuperating from its recent disaster by the earthquake. It may be a score, or more, of years before another such disaster occurs in this State.

One of New York's "150" has made a ninny of herself by refusing to hire a lady as governess for her children, because the governess was once in the employ of Mrs. Coleman Drayton for about three months. The governess is more of a lady than the one who refused to hire her.

Congressmen Cutting and Geary, both of California, had a little fracas in a restaurant in Washington a few nights ago, and Cutting was knocked down by Geary for calling him a liar. It is said that Cutting was intoxicated at the time.

Must the questions of protecting home industry and of paying pensions to defenders of the Nation be fought over with the South in each and every generation? It looks so.

The anarchists in Europe kept quiet and within bounds on May Day, notwithstanding the threats that had been made, and the fears of the authorities.

Farmers will make a note of this: Exports of breadstuffs for February of this year amount to $28,850,990, as against $8,349,997 for the same time last year.

A mass meeting was called for last Thursday evening at Frankfort, Ky., to start a boom for Carlisle, as the Democratic candidate for President.

SHOULD NOT BE ADMITTED.

The Colorado Republican Convention, composed of nearly 700 members, refused to indorse President Harrison's Administration because he is not an "out and out silver man," there being only two true Republicans voting to indorse him. The Protective Tariff, the great question of the day, and the most important to the American people; Reciprocity; the strong foreign policy of his administration, are set in the back ground to make a show for silver.—The Delegates elected to the National Convention go instructed to vote against Harrison, and for a silver man only, and if they find they cannot secure the man of their choice, they are to withdraw from the Convention. Delegates going to a Convention under such instructions, should not be allowed to participate in its deliberations, as they are not good Republicans. Colorado and Nevada, with Idaho and Wyoming, all contemptible little States that have an existence only through the party they are trying to bulldose, have set themselves up to browbeat and bulldose the people of the United States into the enactment of a measure the majority of the people believe to be detrimental to the interests of the country. These States possess 12 electoral votes in the Electoral College, and they think the Republicans will accede to their demands under the threat that they will support a "third party" that will favor free coinage of silver, and thereby throw the election into the House, where the Democrats have control and would elect Cleveland, who is a pronounced Anti-Silver man. We do not believe the electoral votes of these States will be required to insure the election of President Harrison to succeed himself. We believe the Republicans will carry New Jersey, if the late elections in that State are to be judged from, and it is not "dead sure" that there will be a "Solid" South this year, so that the little States above mentioned, may cut no figure in the contest. So far as Colorado and Nevada are concerned, the Republicans of both are making fools of themselves at every turn. As things are now if Harrison is re-elected he will have to follow the practice of Cleveland, and go abroad for Republicans to fill the Federal offices in those States, as their papers announce that their people belong to no party, except the "free coinage party."

The most amusing part of all this silver agitation is to see the little bantam Nevada strutting around the political barnyard trying to bulldose New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc., to accede to its demands, to let it fill its crop with "free silver."

Birds of a Feather.

In speaking in the national House of Representatives the other day on the subject of free wool the Hon. Thomas L. Johnson, who represents one of the Cleveland districts in Congress, announced himself as a radical free trader in language as follows:

Speaking for myself, and speaking, too, for a large and rapidly increasing body of men within the Democratic party, I wish to say that what I mean by free trade is not a tariff for revenue only, but nothing less than free trade; the abolition of all custom houses and the same freedom to trade with all the world that we now have between our States.

The Boston Herald, in commenting upon this speech, remarks that "one Democrat does not make a free trade Democratic party any more than one swallow makes a summer." No, but, "birds of a feather flock together." Nowhere in Republican ranks, in or out of Congress, can be found any man who will make such a declaration of his belief in free trade principles as that made by this Ohio Democrat. Everywhere, in and out of Congress, can be found innumerable Democrats who are the dominating men in their party, who assert these same doctrines, which, if put into effect, would prove disastrous to the prosperity of the country and its well paid and comfortably housed labor.

The Millses, Carlisles, Wattersons, Springers and Crisps of the Democratic party, yea, even the great idol of the party, Grover Cleveland, hold the belief expressed above by this humble disciple of their teachings from the Buckeye State. He differs from the majority of the Democratic party only in the courage with which he expressed his convictions.

To read the "enterprising" San Francisco papers one would naturally think there was a terrible excitement in that city on Sunday on account of the Anarchists.—The papers of that city, or at least, some of them, seem to be encouraging an outbreak, by the manner in which they treat the matter. They give the Anarchists, if there are any in that city, all the "points" they possibly can, by publishing everything the authorities are doing and contemplate doing; what buildings are guarded, and how the guards conduct themselves, and how they are dressed, and everything calculated to put them on their guard to keep from arrest. One can gather from the papers that the Anarchists are ready to strike at a moment's notice, and if they will read clearly can ascertain where to strike first.

DAILY REPORT.—The S. F. Daily Report issued a 24-page edition last Saturday in honor of the starting up of their new lightning press, of which that paper now has three to get off its big edition. The Report has been unprecendtly successful, and is undoubtedly one of the best paying papers in the State, and is withal an excellent newspaper—but it does get very monotonous on the railroad question.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of T. J. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, as Minister to France.

National Delegates.

The Republican State Convention at Stockton elected the following delegates to the Minneapolis Convention: Delegates at Large: M. H. De Young, of San Francisco; E. F. Spence, of Los Angeles; Senator C. N. Felton, and N. D. Ridecut, of Yuba.

Alternates: P. G. Hersey, of Santa Clara, H. G. Otis, of Los Angeles, Isaac Trumbo, of San Francisco, and J. R. Carrick, of San Mateo.

District Delegates:

First District, E. V. Spencer of Lassen, and D. T. Cole of Sierra; Second district, A. J. Rhoads of Sacramento and J. F. Kidder of Grass Valley; Third district, Eli Dennison of Alameda; Fourth district, B. D. Robins of Solano; Fifth district, George A. Knight of San Francisco and O. A. Hale of Santa Clara; Sixth district, E. P. Johnson of Los Angeles and R. E. Jack of San Louis Obispo; Seventh district, R. W. Batton of Colton and P. Y. Baker of Tulare.

A new State Central Committee was elected, Mono being represented by E. L. Reese, of Bodie, Alpine by W. P. Merrill, and Inyo by Seth G. Sneden.

Mono was represented in the Convention by our young friend, Alfred V. Morgan, of the Bodie Miner, who, although not a voter, was the only one who would go to Stockton, as he was going below to attend the meeting of the Press Association.

A few days ago a suit to quiet title to a lot in Sacramento was commenced in the Superior Court. The complaint was filed at 9:55, the defendants' attorney filed an answer at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes thereafter Judge Catlin heard the case and rendered his decision. There are scores of cases on the calendars of the Courts of this State that could and should be railroaded through in the same manner, instead of being allowed to run year after year and piling up costs for somebody to pay in the future.

Pullman's daughter Julia selects the names for all of his sleeping and palace cars, and he is said to pay her $1,000 a year for the exercise of her ingenuity.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
mh26 td Superintendent of Schools.

BRIDGEPORT STABLE.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS,

BRIDGEPORT.

HORSES fed HAY and GRAIN at ONE DOLLAR per day, per head.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OTTO R. LARSEN,
ap16-tf Manager.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Board of Education, in the County Court House, in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on

FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, 1892,

for furnishing said county Text and Supplementary Text Books as follows: Books upon the subjects of Geometry, Botany, Drawing, and Writing. Supplementary Books upon the subjects of Reading and History.

A deposit of coin or a certified check, payable to the Treasurer of Mono County, for the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25), will be required as a guarantee that the successful bidder will within ten days after the award of the contract, enter into a contract, and furnish a Bond, to be approved by the Superior Judge of Mono county, in the sum of $1,000.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Dated Bridgeport, April 12th, 1892.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
ap16-60d Superintendent of Schools.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

The wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. LET GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

To Whom It May Concern.

I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU THAT I, THE UNdersigned, have relocated that certain Mining Claim known as the "Star Mine," situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, Cal., said mine being subject to relocation by failure to do the assessment work for the year ending 1891.

E. MORAN.

Sweetwater, Nev., March 26, 1892. ap2-1m

At a trial in Munich, the plaintiff being the proprietor of an embroidery business which was denounced in the press as paying starvation wages, one witness said that for a drugget upon which an average workman would be occupied three days, working ten hours per day, 37 cents was paid, of which 7 cents was deducted for wool, &c.—This means a wage of about 7 cents per day. Another witness stated that she was an exceptionally quick embroideress, and could earn 32 cents a day; others, however, earned only 18 or 20 cents. How would American workmen and working women like to change their condition for that of these wretched beings? Yet that can be the only result if the products of labor paid such wages as these are admitted into this country free of duty.—N. Y. Economist.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities,

VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes —OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars —AND— TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

1944f WILLIAM PRICE.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEBE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 129, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California, in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th, 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 5th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, March 5, 1892. mh5 90d

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS!

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. ja16

CHARLES L. HAYNE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY

READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A GILMAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 7, 1892

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

L. Gullickson, of Antelope, returned home on Sunday.

Fred. Knapp arrived from Carson on Gelatt's stage on Tuesday afternoon.

C. Taylor and C. W. Sheridan were over from Lundy on Tuesday, and returned today with a billiard table for the pleasure of the Lundyites.

W. P. Nay came in yesterday with his team from Lundy, bound for Carson.

Willie Butler arrived yesterday from Carson in charge of one of Nay's teams, loaded for Lundy

B. T. Brown is in from Clinton.

DEATH OF MRS. C. A. SCHUMAN.—Mrs. Alice May Schuman, relict of the late Charles A. Schuman, died at her residence in this town at about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning after a long illness, her health having been impaired for years. She was a native of California, and aged about 35 years. She left a married daughter, Mrs. C. E. Day, five sons, the oldest, Charles, being about 14 years old, the youngest about 4, and a sister, Mrs. Court, of Bodie, who is now sick in San Francisco, and unable to be with her sister in her last moments. Mrs. Schuman made her will and gave directions as to her burial, desiring to be buried at Bridgeport, and wishing to have her husband's remains removed from Bodie to this town.

The funeral took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.—W. O. Parker read the services at the grave, and a choir sang appropriate pieces.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Superior Court of this county in the case of J. S. Cain vs M. J. Cody, Sheriff. Cain sued the Sheriff for 2850 bushels of charcoal which the Sheriff had sold on a judgment rendered in favor of Elliott Bros. against some Chinese woodmen, whom they had furnished supplies of hay, beef, etc. Cain intervened, claiming the property attached, and sued for its value. The jury in the Superior Court gave a verdict for $930 in favor of Cain. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court with the above result.

DECEASED.—Mrs. Mary Williams, relict of Henry Williams, died at her home at Sweetwater, Nev., at 3:30 P. M. on Sunday last, after a long illness, aged about 64 years. Mrs. Williams left considerable property, left her by her husband. The Williams' were old residents of Sweetwater, and were very hospitable. They had no children, and the property, it is surmised, will go to nephews and nieces. Her remains were taken to Aurora, Nev., on Tuesday for burial alongside her husband.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—On Wednesday a team was sent to Bodie to obtain some coffin trimmings for the coffin of one who had long been a respected resident of Bodie, where her husband had held prominent positions in benevolent orders. The team made the round trip of 40 miles and reported that the "powers that be" in Bodie refused to sell any coffin trimmings to people here, as they have coffins to sell. A man who would refuse to sell a few dollars worth of coffin trimmings should be kicked out of decent society. Our people are justly indignant over this matter.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Tuesday next, May 10th, is the Golden Wedding of R. M. Folger and wife, of this office, the marriage taking place in New York city on May 10th, 1842. The illness of the wife prevents the entertainment they contemplated giving upon this notable event of their life, and the simple display of the CHRONICLE-UNION Flag will commemorate the event.

WINTER AGAIN.—On Monday night we had a "right smart" snow storm, which left about six inches of snow on our streets, but it did not remain long; and on Tuesday night we had another slight fall of the beautiful. The weather this Spring is perfectly horrid.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 4,516 48
Bulwer	14 [illegible] 19
Mono	2,970 61
Standard	34,445 74
Syndicate	1,766 35

RUNAWAY.—Sam McNaughton had a runaway in Antelope last week, and was thrown from his wagon and badly bruised. L. Gullickson brought him to Bridgeport on Saturday to recuperate and repair damages.

A CHANGE.—J. Acheson, of Sweetwater, has taken a contract from Hagan to carry the mail between here and Bodie. The change was made on Monday last. Jesse Summers is driving the stage.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold service at the School House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—$16,448 18.

NEW SALOON.—A new saloon was opened on Tuesday evening in the old corner, formerly known as the Huntoon building. It is under the management of R Whitford, late barkeeper for Simmons. The saloon has been neatly papered and newly painted and is a cosy place of resort.

THE SICK.—Mrs. R. M. Folger is able to sit up a part of the day, and steadily improving.

Frankie Huntoon is better.

Mrs. J. Scheli is still very sick.

Sheriff Cody's father is quite sick to-day.

INYO ITEMS.—We find the following items in the Inyo Register of April 28th:

An "American Road Machine" has been ordered by Supervisor Love, and will be at work on county roads before long. This machine is said to be a success in leveling, filling, grading, etc., doing the work of forty to sixty men with plows and shovels." This purchase marks an advance in our road system, certainly.

Ed. Hampton, a half-brother to Mrs. P. H. Willis and Crit. and Clay Hampton, is here from Bridgeport. He states that H. C. (Clay) Hampton will be here from Bridgeport in a short time, and will make this place his future home.

Watterson Bros. and other sheep owners have finished up the Spring shearing. The yield will probably aggregate 80,000 pounds, showing an increase.

Last Friday forenoon two or three slight shocks of earthquake were felt here. They were not heavy enough, though, to even attract everybody's attention.

A. S. Kilpatrick, of Sweetwater, Mono county, and W. E. Reading of Bodie, are here.

ONE PURE ARTICLE OF FOOD.

The Royal Baking Powder Officially Commended.

It is particularly gratifying to consumers to know that the baking powder which they have so long been accustomed to using, the Royal, has invariably gone through the official analyses not only without a reflection against it of impurity or unwholesomeness, but each time more emphatically endorsed as the superior of all baking powders of the market.

The health authorities of a number of States have recently made exhaustive examinations of this character, and with the uniform results of finding the Royal superior to all others. The United States Government Chemist, after an examination for the Indian Department, made the emphatic statement that "The Royal Baking Powder is the purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge," The authorities of Canada have been making an elaborate study of the baking powders sold there.—The official analyst of Ontario says as the result of his investigation that he "finds the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others," and goes so far as to recommend its use in preference to any other.—Likewise a series of over five hundred tests for strength made by public analysts and other chemists of prominence throughout the country show it to produce an average of twenty-five per cent. more leavening gas than any of its competitors.

A company that maintains this high standard for its product against the temptations of the enormously greater profit that would accure from the use of the cheaper materials employed by others (for the alum baking powders are produced at a cost of three cents per pound) is entitled to this public commendation and endorsement.

The Republican State Convention of Nevada, held at Virginia City on Saturday last elected the following delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis:

J. A. Blossom, D. L. Bliss, A. J. McDonald, M. J. Foley, A. C. Cleveland and W. T. Smith.

Alternates: W. M. Stewart, H. F. Bartine A. C. Hamilton, Francis G. Newland, J. P. Jones and D. A. Bender. The Convention denounced Harrison and the Eastern Republicans for not giving the country free coinage of silver, etc.

"BOOMING."—The Napa Register prints the following extract from a letter recently received in that place from Willow Ranch, Modoc county, where a number of old Bridgeporters have settled; The letter is dated April 20th:

"We had plenty of trout, over 800 lbs., last week Our mines are booming, the silver ledge assaying as bigh as $980, and one rich pocket of gold assaying $5,000 to the ton. It is claimed that another Comstock has been discovered. Claims have been located for ten miles along the ledge. We have the black 27-year old pony captured from Capt. Jack in the Modoc war. He is a beauty."

BENTON.—The Benton correspondent of the Candelaria, Nev., Belt says:

Fifteen men are at work at the Indian Queen mine under Archie Farrington.

Four or five men have been put to work on the Modock mine.

The Laura mine is still putting out bullion.

J. F. Millner's mines, the Cornucopia, Borosch, etc., are looking promising.

Pat Dowd is working the Wild Rose.

Some Eastern men are at Benton with a view of investing in its mines.

W. H. Russell is in San Francisco.

The manufacture of false teeth for horses is a new industry just opened in France with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

We shall order a set for our old Jennie.

SHORT TARIFF SERMON.

New York Economist

CHEAPNESS.

We do not want it. It costs too much.—Every "cheap coat" represents a certain amount of misery and suffering. The merchant who buys "cheap" clothes for himself or family decreases the purchasing power of his own customers.

The manufacturer who buys only "cheap" raw material and necessaries of life would lessen the market for his own goods.

Nor is there any inconsistency in decrying "cheapness" and at the same time favoring low prices.

There is a reasonable limit that is desirable, but to go beyond which is suicidal.

The laborer and capitalist should each have a reasonable return for his labor and risk. Each is dependent on the other.

The wonderful progress and prosperity of the United States is due to its splendid home market, the purchasing power of which depends on high wages.

the making of "cheap" things means starvation wages and no purchasing power.

Nothing is cheap when we have nothing with which to buy.

Producers of one article are consumers of another and to cripple one is to equally affect the other. We must have good, fair prices if we would keep up our standard of wages.

The Free-Trader's cry for "cheapness" is a delusion. The "cheap loaf" becomes stale for want of a buyer.

We have no use for "cheapness" in this country of high wages, good living, comfortable homes, happy firesides and general prosperity.

In China they have more simon-pure cheapness than anywhere else in the world. It might be a good thing to ship a few shiploads of our American apostles of cheapness over there, It would be a sure cure for their mania.

In an insolvency case in Sacramento, mention of which we made in our last issue, Judge Catlin has decided that the law does not compel a Sheriff to be a Receiver, but gives him the preference, and that he is entitled to pay for his services. In the case at issue the Sheriff was allowed $150 for compensation, $150 for attorney's fees, and about $200 for the services of his assistants

It is so refreshing to hear a little railroad talk, now and then, to fill in the chinks, as it were, between political discussions.—The "very latest" is, the Contra Costa Gazette says it has it from reliable authority that the Laundry Farm Railroad out of Oakland, is to be extended into the San Joaquin Valley. We have heard so many lies about the railroads in that county that its getting very monotonous.

A CHALLENGE. A BOOK FREE.

We never saw as sweeping a claim as the Publishers of "King's Handbook of the United States" make for that book. They say:

"Find any other well-made book, having HALF "the type, ONE-FIFTH the illustrations, and ANY "maps of equal excellence, at the same price, and "we will give you a copy free. There is no trick in "these words—we mean them in the spirit in which "you read them."

America's most complete printing concern is the Art-Printing Works of The Matthews-Northup Co., of Buffalo, the Publishers of this book; and as they are rated at a quarter of a million, they are able to back up their challenge. The work contains thousands of Pictures, page of double-page Maps of every State and Territory, nearly a thousand large octavo pages, and sells for only $3 00. Many hundreds of prominent educators and statesmen assisted in editing or revising it, and every word, cut and map are new and expressly for this book. It is first in the field with figures from the new census, and is the only book which tells us of the greatness and glory of "Our Country" as it is to-day, at the threshold of the World's Fair. We understand that it is selling wonderfully where introduced; most people are willing to buy when they get a great deal for little money, and this "Challenge" should make short work of it—a fellow would either buy it or make up his mind to scrape along without it mighty quick. Its circulars are certainly the finest we ever saw, and from them we infer that

J. STEWART & Co.
of 723 Market St.,
San Francisco Cal.,

are the general agents for this field. We advise our local canvassers to look this up, for if the book is what is claimed, it will "put money in thy purse," as Iago remarked.

In the trial of Brazzanovich, at Hawthorne, Nev., for the murder of W. L. Robson, at Sodaville, on the 27th of January, last week the jury disagreed, standing 8 for conviction and 4 for acquittal. Pat. Reddy defended him. He gave $5.000 cash bail pending a new trial and was released

In the Nick of Time.

The nick of time to stop the course of bladder and kidney complaints is when the organs concerned exhibit a tendency to grow inactive.—The healthful impulse toward activity that they receive from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters rescues them from impending danger, and averts such dangerous maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Sluggishness of the kidneys increase a liability to chronic rheumatism, gout and dropsy, and since the blood is filtered by these organs in its passage through them, the operation of these bitters serves a doubly happy purpose. The medicine acts without exciting, like the fiery stimulants of commerce. Malarial, dyspeptic, constipated and nervous invalids are thoroughly relieved by it. Since the advent of that shocking malady, la grippe, it has been widely demonstrating its usefulness as a curative and preventative of it.

TOO MUCH MOLASSES.

"Some time ago," says a Missouri man, "a powerful poor family came to our town. There was a widow and three daughters, two of them about grown. They took up their quarters in an old, deserted house, and it wasn't long until we heard that they hadn't anything to eat. Well, a lot of us went out to the old house, and, sure enough, there they were, mighty nigh starved to death. Right there, sir, we raised $8, and told the widow we'd see that she didn't go hungry. The grateful woman gave the money to her daughter, and said: 'Lou, you and the child run right away down town and get something with this money.' Well, off the girls put, and we waited to enjoy the pleasure of seeing them satisfy their hunger. They come back after awhile, and now, what do you reckon they had bought? 'I have no idea., Well, sir, they bought four 2-cent rings and a quart of molasses "The miserable fools. The poor mother must have been indignant.'—You bet she was. 'And what did she say?' Why, she said, 'Lou, I'd like to know what incommon sense made you get so many of these blamed molasses.'"

Engine No. 385 of the Central Railroad of New Jersey broke all records of high speed on February 26, by running a mile in 39¼ seconds, or at the rate of 91.7 miles per hour. The engine is a Baldwin compound. In speeding this engine the first mile was made in 76 seconds, the second in 62, the third in 53½, the fourth in 45½, the fifth in 39¼ seconds. The engineer reports that the engine was running faster on the sixth mile, but it was not recorded on account of excitement which followed when the engine made this wonderful speed. Mr. Hoffecker, superintendent of motive power, informs the "National Car Builder" that he has every reason to believe the report correct, and that he has timed the engine himself while running a mile in 42 seconds. Four duplicates of this engine have been ordered.

LEGAL.

To the HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

B. T. BROWN, ex-Public Administrator of said County, in compliance with the following Order, respectfully make the accompanying Report:

ORDER:

. . . . . .

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

NAMES OF DECEDENTS.

Martin King—Date of Issurance of Letters, Nov. 19th, 1888.
D. W. Wording—July 19, 1886.
Ole Anderson—Dec. 21, 1886.
Edward Gahan—Jan. 24, 1887.
George N. Whitman—June 7, 1887.
John H. McFarlen—Nov. 3, 1887.
John W. Powell—Nov. 3, 1887.
Harlen P. Noyes—Feb. 13, 1888.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	200 00
Ole Anderson	178 00
Edward Gahan	1,650 00
George N. Whitman	not appraised
John H. McFarlen	50 00
John W. Powell	100 00
Harlen P. Noyes	1,014 50

MONEY WHICH HAS COME INTO ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDS.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	175 00
Ole Anderson	208 50
Edward Gahan	942 22
George N. Whitman	142 25
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	823 50

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST ILLNESS PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 12 75
Edward Gahan	139 14
Harlen P. Noyes	179 25

DEBTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 62 50
Edward Gahan	458 28
George N. Whitman	20 75
Harlen P. Noyes	253 45

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Martin King	$188 17
D. W. Wording	126 75
Ole Anderson	133 28
Edward Gahan	364 [illegible]
George N. Whitman	111 50
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	301 99

LODGED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR.

D. W. Wording	27 10

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

DISTRIBUTED TO NEXT OF KIN, ETC.

Martin King—Balance $1,407 25 paid to Wm. F. Stafford, Attorney for mother of decedent. Final discharge September 17th, 1891.

D. W. Wording—One hundred dollars of the amount received is in a note, secured, on which there is a credit of $31.

Ole Anderson—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Edward Gahan—Final discharge March 31st, 1888.

George N. Whitman—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John H. McFarlen—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John W. Powell—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Harlen P. Noyes—Final Account approved September 28th, 1891, and Order Distributing Estate made on same day, and the amounts ordered paid, have been paid by me.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF MONO, }

B. T. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the ex-Public Administrator of said County: that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct return of all Estates of Decedents which came into his hands as Public Administrator of said County during his Term of office.

B. T. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.
By A. P. SAYRE, Deputy.

Indorsed:
In Superior Court, Mono County, California.
Report of ex-Public Administrator.
Filed March 17, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

mh26-6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

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THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

HORRIBLE SNAKE STORY.

Antics of a Traveling Salesman While Down in Missouri.

A traveling salesman who is in the employ of an eastern medicine firm has had an experience that he will not soon forget. He was driving along in the timber which skirts Grindstone Creek, Mo. The warm weather had made him drowsy and he had fallen into a doze, when his team suddenly stopped and snorted, as if in fear.

He was awake in a moment, says the Marysville (Mo.) Republican, and looked to see what excited his team. He could see nothing except a large log that was lying across the road ahead of him some thirty or forty yards. He urged his team forward, but the animals refused to move and showed that they were thoroughly frightened. He was puzzled.

Finally he became suspicious that probably some men were lying behind the log waiting for him to drive up, when they would rob him. Getting out of his vehicle he turned his team around in the road and securely fastened them. Then, taking from under the seat a heavy revolver, he advanced toward the log, expecting each moment to see a gun pointed at him. But he kept on advancing until he was close enough to look over the log and see that there was nothing to fear. The peculiar appearance of the log attracted his attention, and, stepping up, he put out his hand to feel the bark.

Horror of horrors! The supposed log was nothing else than a monstrous snake! Springing back some twenty steps he fired upon the reptile. The ball struck it and glanced off and went whizzing through the leaves. With an unearthly hiss the serpent dashed off through the weeds and underbrush with a rapidity and roar that could have been heard at a considerable distance. In its maddened speed it broke off bushes as thick as a man's wrist and as it dashed through the creek the water went churning and boiling into the air as if sent by a cyclone.

The medicine man stood awe-struck for awhile, but, finally recovering his senses, he began to investigate matters for his own satisfaction. He concluded from what he could see that the reptile must have been not less than twenty-five feet long and as large around the belly as an ordinary sack of flour. The color was of an ashen hue, with a slight mixture of green. Near the place where the head of the reptile lay the medicine man found a short pencil and a small piece of paper, on which was scrawled something that could not be read.

The supposition prevails that this monster caught and swallowed some unfortunate person, and that while the reptile was covering him with slime (as all serpents do) preparatory to the act of deglutition the poor victim tried to write upon a piece of paper the awful fate that befell him. Our informant stated that it was the most thrilling and exciting episode in his life, and that he would not repeat it again for all of DeKalb county.

JULES VERNE'S PREDICTION.

What the World Will Be Like in a Thousand Years Hence.

M. Jules Verne has been speculating as to what will be the daily life of people a thousand years hence, says the Pall Mall Budget. As science extends her dominions it is noticeable how increasingly ambitious such forecasts become. Nothing will satisfy M. Verne but aerial trains traveling at the rate of six hundred and twenty-five miles an hour, a transatlantic tubular service conveying the traveler from London to New York in two hundred and ninety-five minutes, a "telephote" which enables men living in different hemispheres to dine with each other, or at least to see and converse with each other while eating, accumulators for condensing and radiating at will the sun's rays.

Such are the advantages to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of a certain city called "Universal City" the capital of the United States, in the year of grace 2891. England by that time will, according to M. Verne, have become a province of the United States. The public will be kept informed of the latest political developments, not only upon the terrestrial globe, but upon Jupiter, Mars and Venus. Not that they will read any newspapers.

The newspapers of the day will be spoken. Brilliant descriptive writers will be retained to speak through the telephone to millions of subscribers, and daily installments of novels to be continued to-morrow morning will be given by popular authors. Man is to be fed on the choicest viands, laid on as New river water is at present, and it will be sufficient to step into a toilet cabinet to be tubbed, shaved, dressed and brushed in the space of two minutes. Even a new digestive apparatus, "warranted for two years," will be obtainable. But one thing we, or rather posterity, are told not to expect: They must not expect to live forever. A certain Dr. Faithburn's experiment in freezing his own body and causing himself to be kept for one hundred years turns out a complete failure, so obstinately does he refuse to be resuscitated.

A Rich Find.

A curious story of lost treasures comes from Australia. A diver engaged in the pearl fishery in the vicinity of Torres straits came across in the course of his work the wreck of a large vessel imbedded in the sand. Curiosity and a hope of finding something to repay him for his trouble induced him to make a careful examination of the ship. The search was very fruitful of results. The vessel proved to be an old Spanish East Indiaman, and a part of its cargo was silver specie in dollars of a period about seventy years ago. So far the discovery is a profound secret, known only to a very few who are now engaged in exploiting the wreck to considerable advantage. A recent steamer from Australia brought to London a large quantity of the specie, amounting in value to many thousand pounds, and there is more to follow. It is extremely improbable, however, that the discovery can much longer be concealed.

BEECHER AS A BOY.

How the Great Preacher Appeared at the Age of Seventeen.

My first meeting with Henry Ward Beecher was in the early part of May, 1830. He was a classmate of a brother of mine in Amherst college, and very close friends. The two were just out of their freshman year when, together with another college classmate, they walked from Amherst to my father's house at West Sutton for their spring vacation, writes Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in a paper on "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," in the Ladies' Home Journal. At that time young Beecher was not quite seventeen years old, but so young and boyish was his appearance that no one would have thought him more than fifteen—an age when boys are usually awkward and painfully bashful. For that reason my family feared we might not be able to entertain or make the young man comfortable. But awkward he never was, and his roguish mouth and his laughing, merry eyes, his quaint humor and his quick repartee soon dispelled all anxiety.

Before the first evening he spent at our house had passed none of the family felt him to be a stranger.

My father was absent with some of his patients when the young man arrived, but returned in the evening when all were laughing heartily at some story Henry had just told. Father stood in the doorway—tall, dignified and somewhat stern at such a tumult. When aware of his presence my brother at once introduced his classmates.

Little by little the same subtle influences which had pervaded the whole evening's enjoyment stole over father's face, and long before it was time to retire they were telling mirth-provoking stories as cheerfully as if they were boys together.

When, at length, the "good nights" were exchanged, I left father and mother by the fire, while I made some preparations for breakfast.

As I returned to the room father was saying:

"Well, he is smart. He'll make his mark in the world if he lives."

"Who, father?" I asked.

"Why, that young Beecher."

Such was Henry Ward Beecher when I first saw him; and, truth to tell, he was not remarkable for his beauty.

A LUCKY PLANT.

Rosemary Was Supposed to Possess Magical Properties.

In the south of Europe the rosemary has long had magic properties ascribed to it, says All the Year Round. The Spanish ladies used to wear it as an antidote against the evil eye, and the Portuguese called it the Elfin plant, and dedicated it to the fairies. The idea of the antidote may have been due to a confusion of the name with that of the Virgin; but, as a matter of fact, the "Rosmarinus" is frequently mentioned by old Latin writers, including Horace and Ovid. The name came from the fondness of the plant for the seashore, where it often gets sprinkled with the "fos" or dew of the sea, that is to say, sea spray. Another cause of confusion, perhaps, was that the leaves of the plant somewhat resemble those of the juniper, which in medieval times was held sacred to the Virgin Mary.

In the island of Crete, it is said, a bride dressed for the wedding still calls, last of all, for a sprig of rosemary to bring her luck. And now we come to find rosemary in close association with both marriage and death, just as the hyacinth was, and perhaps still is, among the Greeks. It is interesting to trace the connection by which the same plant came to have two such different uses.

One of the earliest mentions of rosemary in English literature is in a poem of the fourteenth century, called "The Glorious Rosemaryne," which begins thus:

> "This herbe is callit rosemaryn,
> Of vertu that is gode and fyne;
> But all the vertues tell I ne can,
> Nor, I trowe, no erthely man."

OLD AGE OF RIVERS.

They Are All Comparatively Recent in Their Present Forms.

It takes a long time for rivers to pass through maturity and reach old age, and during this time it is doubtful if the surface of the land will remain in its position. Geological processes of elevation and depression are almost constantly in operation, says a writer in Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. That lands sink and rise by slow oscillations is abundantly proved on all coasts, and particularly on our own. Since the glacial epoch there have been several such movements on the New England coast. Every elevation gives the rivers new work to do, and for the time rejuvenates them, or at least revives them so that old age seems to be not an actual condition of rivers, though it can be readily conceived, and must result if the land remains still long enough for its attainment. No truly old river is known, though in years most North American rivers are vastly old. The hills of New England are mountains worn to their very roots, and thousands of feet of rock have been removed from above them, yet the rivers of New England are barely mature in topographical form. There seems good evidence that these hills have been in the seat of old rivers and that the region was once worn down to almost a plain or a peneplain, and traversed by sluggish streams, with little sediment, flowing in broad, low valleys. An elevation of not very ancient date, geologically speaking, revived these old streams, which now are starting on a new cycle.

Rhinoceros Horns.

The horn of the rhinoceros is nothing more than a protuberance composed of agglutinated hair. Cut it in two, and, examining its structure under the microscope, it will be found that it is made up entirely of little tubes resembling hair tubes. Of course, these are not themselves hair, but the structure is the same. The horns of the African rhinoceros sometimes grow to the length of four feet. From them the Dutch boers make ramrods and other articles.

NATURAL YEAST.

A Strange Discovery Recently Made in California.

It Is a Fermenting Substance Which Is Superior to the Kephir-Yeast Found in the Caucasus Regions.

A species of yeast closely resembling the kephir found in the regions of the Caucasus mountains has been discovered in California, says a San Francisco letter to the New York Tribune. Like the kephir, this American product causes alcoholic fermentation of milk, affording a beverage that is pronounced refreshing and delightful. Many Californian housekeepers always have on hand this saccharomycete in a jar half-filled with sweetened water, and the ferment product known as California bees' beer, is drawn and used as a tonic. The kephir grains ferment dextrose as well as lactrose, and it is the dextrose or grape-sugar ferment product that has been used mostly in this country. In Germany and Russia the milk fermented by kephir grains has become popular as a drink, and an enterprising firm has recently opened a factory where the ferment will be manufactured for the beverage-loving Germans.

The original kephir-yeast, known to scientists as Kern's milk-ferment, is found in the Caucasus regions, and is called by the natives kipher, kiaphir, kefir, or kephir. The food of the peasants is limited to flesh and milk, for agriculture is impossible in mountainous districts. The milk is never taken "straight," the desired mixture being obtained by adding the alcoholic ferment to the fresh milk. The process is simple enough. The compound, consisting of one volume of kephir-grains to six or seven volumes of milk, is exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature for about twenty-four hours and shaken frequently. The ferment is poured from the grains and mixed with twice its volume of fresh milk, which in turn is fermented, eliminating a large amount of carbonic acid gas, and forming from one-half to one per cent. of alcohol. When made successfully the liquid is thick, without large coagulated lumps, and has a pleasantly acid taste. The preparation of the famous kourniss of the steppes differs from this only in the longer process of fermentation, when it becomes a frothing, foaming, decidedly acid drink. The popularity of the kephir is due largely to its medicinal properties. Gastric and pulmonary complaints are often cured by it. As a large part of the albuminoids in the milk are peptonized during fermentation the drink is a great aid to digestion.

The organ of the kephir grains was for a long time unknown. Nothing could be learned from the natives of the source, but scientists now believe that in its wild form it grows in little clumps or granules on bushes found in the mountains below the snow-line. It is supposed that the original growth was by spores, but culture continued under a variety of conditions failed to show the spore process of growth. The yeast cells for an infinity of generations have grown by budding in the milk, and the plant may have lost the knack of producing spores. In appearance the grains are white, compact, elastic, slime-enveloped, massed, spherical or elliptical in contour, and varying in size from one to five millimeters in diameter. The small grains are generally smooth, but the larger ones have numerous small outgrowths and resemble miniature cauliflowers. The grains shrink by loss of water, becoming yellowish-brown when dry, but do not lose the power of fermenting. When placed in milk they become white again, and in a few days grow as rapidly and ferment as readily as the fresh grains. Each grain, when examined with a microscope, disclosed two different structures, yeast cells and bacteria. The bacteria form the larger mass of the cell, in which the yeast cells of all shapes and sizes, arranged in rows, are imbedded.

The American kephir, in the process of fermenting milk, does not cause the milk to sour, in the ordinary sense. The mixture is acid, but no coagulation takes place. The ordinary beer-yeast has not the property of fermenting sweet milk, although it does produce alcoholic fermentation in sour milk. It also inverts cane sugar, another point of difference between the beer-yeast and kephir, the latter having the power to ferment dextrose and lactose, but not saccharose.

THE HOLE SHUTS UP.

A Novel Way of Protecting Vessels from Cannon Shots.

The Danish government, which is active in perfecting its small but powerful fleet, has given a practical demonstration of the value of cellulose as a defense against the entrance of water, following the piercing of a ship of war by a projectile. The vessel upon which the experiment was tried was the Hecla, the latest addition to the fleet. While at anchor another cruiser, the Absalom, took position about forty-five yards from the Hecla, which is protected with an inside lining of cellulose three feet thick. The Absalom discharged a projectile from a five-inch gun, which pierced the Hecla at a point near the bow and at the water line. The latter immediately got under way and cruised about for three hours, the water in the meantime flowing freely above the holes caused by the shot. The cellulose, when dilated upon contact with the water, gave results apparently efficient, inasmuch as the compartment which had been pierced at the conclusion of the three hours' cruise contained but a trifling quantity of water.

Origin of Weaving.

Weaving appears to have been practiced in China more than one thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis, the Greeks to Minerva and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Saviour's vest or coat had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout in one whole piece.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

PADEREWSKI says we make the best pianos.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has accepted an invitation to preside at the Eisteddfod at Wilkesbarre, Pa., at the gathering of the Welsh singers there in May.

PATTI saw Niagara in its winter garb a few days ago and grew quite enthusiastic over its beauties. "O, what a brilliant scene that would make! I feel just like shouting," impulsively exclaimed Patti.

PATTI'S singing of "Home, Sweet Home," awakens just as much enthusiasm as ever, but it is a fair point that one of the critics makes in calling attention to the $100,000 theater that is attached to her lowly thatched cottage in Wales.

PROF. F. NICHOLLS CROUCH, famous as the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is still living at the age of 83, but is said to look very much younger. He has been married four times and is the father of thirty-three children, one of whom was the notorious Cora Pearl, of Paris.

CHRISTINE NILSSON'S return to her native country of Sweden as wife of the Spanish ambassador, the Count de la Casa Miranda, rounds out well her romance of real life. She was a farmer's child on the hills when her gift of song was discovered, and after a most fortunate life as queen of song on two continents she returns in the rank of a grandee of Spain.

NOTES OF THE THEATERS.

TO PREVENT the wearing of high hats in theaters the managers are shrewdly circulating the report that only servant girls wear them.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD is learning the trials of authorship. The critics are rather rough in handling his published version of "Don Juan."

W. J. FLORENCE was near-sighted and could never recognize any of his friends in the seats of the theater from his place on the stage. He thought he could play better for that reason.

MME. JANE HADING'S loss by the recent fire in her flat in Paris amounted to $60,000; and the actress is quoted as saying that it was possibly due to a fight between her two cats in the absence of their mistress.

JOHN MADISON MORTON, the author of "Box and Cox," and several other farces, much made use of by amateurs as well as professionals, recently died in London at the age of eighty. Most of his plays, however, were written fifty years ago.

TO PREPARE a piece for the stage of the London Lyceum it costs, on an average, about $600, and the profits are estimated at about $500 per night, making a profit for a run of one hundred nights of $50,000. The most expensively mounted piece ever produced at this theater cost about $30,000.

THINGS MILITARY.

COMMANDER CHADWICK pronounces the drill of the young tars of the schoolship Saratoga equal to anything of the kind at Annapolis academy.

THE French soldiers have lately been engaged in an extensive series of experiments with bicycles. That machine has now taken its place as an appliance of war.

ONE of the most distinguished men in point of looks in the United States army is Major and Inspector General Peter D. Vroom. He is six feet four inches in height and built on generous proportions.

HENRY GEORGE sees in our new navy a postponement of the grander civilization of mankind, toward which he looks with longing eyes. To read in the newspapers of the launching of another steel cruiser "is enough to make a man tired," he said not long ago.

THE British army mainly arose in the the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1660. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8).

AMONG THE NOBILITY.

THE Austrian emperor receives a yearly salary of $3,750,000.

THE czar of Russia has no settled income, but he has an estate and mines which bring him in $2,500,000 per year.

THE late Sir William White was master of twenty-eight languages. The number, however, included several dialects closely allied.

BISMARCK is what in Germany they call a "chain-smoker;" that is, he smokes from morning till night without a break, lighting one cigar with the end of the other.

CHARLES ADOLPHUS MURRAY, earl of Dunmore, is to be president of the Union bank of South Carolina and London, shortly to be established at Columbia, S. C., with $5,000,000 British capital.

PRINCE ITURBIDE, adopted son and heir of Emperor Maximilian and the grandson of Emperor Iturbide, is American born. His mother was a Miss Green, of Washington, and he first saw the light in that city.

NOTED WOMEN.

THE greatest heiress in Rome is the Princess Barberini-Colonna, whose fortune is estimated at $10,000,000.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, traveler, author and Egyptologist, is about to be awarded a civil list pension in England.

THE fund to Mrs. Grimwood, the heroine of Manipur, which was started by the princess of Wales, has been concluded at the sum of $3,500.

LADY RUSSELL, of England, is known to all boaters on the upper reaches of the Thames for her skill with the oars. She is also a good horsewoman and expert at driving tandem. She is only 22 years of age.

MME. CARICIEF ZACOROFF, who represents in New York the Turkish compassionate fund, has been honored by the bestowal on her of the sultan's decoration, the "Grand Order of the Shefacat." The interesting documents relating to it are all written in Arabic.

CHRONICLE-UNION,

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